Headquarters Lead Consultation Intake Form

6.15.17

Site Name
Colorado Smelter
Region
8
Date Submitted
04/11/2017
Name of EPA Regional Point of Contact for Site
Sabrina Forrest
Organizational Role of EPA Regional Point of Contact for Site
Remedial Project Manager
EPA Site ID; Site Charging Code
CON000802700; 08UACO01
City
Pueblo
County
Pueblo
State
Colorado
NPL Site Status
Final on the NPL
Federal Facility?
No
Is the potential CERCLA cleanup decision for a time critical removal action, a non-time-critical removal action, or a remedial action?
Remedial Action
What is type of site or potential/actual source of lead? (e.g., smelter, battery cracker)
Inactive primary silver and lead smelter located within a residential neighborhood that supports some commercial businesses. Operable Unit 1 (OU1), the Community Properties portion of the site, consists of about 2400 parcels including about 1900 homes within a 1/2 -mile radius of the former smelter's main stack (Figure 1).
Are there other non-CERCLA related sources of lead at the site?
Yes. The Pueblo City-County Health Department has conducted healthy home screenings in OU1 that indicate the presence of lead-based paint in exterior and interior paint in pre-1978 home stock (95% of the homes are pre-1978), as well as other sources, such as consumer products, glazes on pottery, sinks and tubs and possible aged plumbing.
Identify current and anticipated future land use.
OU1 – Current and anticipated future land use – Residential/Commercial
What media have known lead contamination?
OU1 – Soil to 18 inches below ground surface and some percentage of dust in homes
Summarize maximum concentrations of lead found by media

Soil: 3,910 parts per million (ppm)
Dust: 2,060 ppm (unfinished attics excluded)

Table 1. Statistical Summary of Soil Data (Based on TRW Lead Workgroup support document)

Group	Samples	Decision Units	Properties	Lead Concentration (ppm)		
				Minimum	Maximum	Mean
0-1" bgs, DU averages, XRF	1,555	1,384	302	7.27	1,470	302
1-6" bgs, DU averages, XRF	1,514	1,353	302	19.4	3,910	322
6-12" bgs, DU averages, XRF	1,565	1,364	302	19.3	2,790	242
12-18" bgs, DU averages, XRF	1,549	1,348	302	14.7	2,430	155
All depths, DU averages, XRF	6,374	5,449	302	7.27	3,910	255
0-1" bgs, DU averages, ICP/MS	174	173	173	6.7	1,560	316
1-6" bgs, DU averages, ICP/MS	179	175	175	26.7	3,910	382
6-12" bgs, DU averages, ICP/MS	135	131	131	10.3	1,790	251
12-18" bgs, DU averages, ICP/MS	123	121	121	12.6	2,460	181
All depths, DU averages, ICP/MS	611	600	302	6.7	3,910	294
0-1" bgs, property averages, XRF	1,555	1,384	302	47	907	310
1-6" bgs, property averages, XRF	1,514	1,353	302	60.3	2,210	338
6-12" bgs, property averages, XRF	1,565	1,364	302	46	1,100	261
12-18" bgs, property averages, XRF	1,549	1,348	302	26	967	168

Notes:
DU = Decision Units (described in sampling method section below)
Property averages are the average of the area-averaged concentration for each property.
Mean values for the ICP/MS samples are generally higher than those for XRF because a disproportionate number of confirmation samples were collected from higher concentration DUs early in the project.

Table 2. Statistical Summary of Dust Data (From TRW Lead Workgroup support document)

Group	Number of Samples or Properties	Lead Concentration (ppm)		
		Minimum	Maximum	Mean
All data	263 samples	8.2	2,130	209
Unfinished attics excluded*	254 samples	8.2	2,060	184
Property Averages	102 properties	10	1,514	187

* Note that one finished attic was included in this group because it was used as living space.

List other key potential or actual contaminants of concern that may co-occur with lead.
Contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) noted in the Colorado Smelter Technical Memorandum: *Preliminary Identification of Contaminants of Potential Concern* include: antimony, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, thallium, vanadium, and zinc. These are considered preliminary COPCs for OU1, because the maximum concentrations for soil samples exceeded the risk-based screening level (RBSL) for one or more depth ranges. Lead and arsenic are actual contaminants of concern, based on site-specific risk calculations for a residential exposure scenario.

- **Arsenic, copper, lead, and manganese:** The maximum concentrations exceeded the RBSLs based on both the XRF and CLP data sets.
- **Zinc:** The maximum concentration exceeded the RBSL only for the XRF data set.
- **Antimony, cadmium, cobalt, nickel, thallium, and vanadium**: The maximum concentrations

exceeded their respective RBSLs for the CLP data set. (Note: These metals did not have reportable results in the XRF data set.)

- **Antimony, cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, thallium, vanadium, and zinc:** It is anticipated that these metals will drop out when the full data set is examined at the end of the remedial investigation (RI).
- **Barium, beryllium, chromium, selenium, and silver:** These metals are not retained as preliminary COPCs for OU1, because the maximum concentrations for these metals in the CLP data set did not exceed the respective RBSLs.
- **Mercury:** Only four of 228 total sample results for this metal exceeded the RBSL (less than 2%). Of those four, there were two pairs of samples from two locations that slightly exceeded the RBSL. All four exceedances were less than 20% of the non-cancer Regional Screening Level for mercury. In addition, mercury is not a suspected contaminant from this smelter. Based on the low frequency of exceedance and the small magnitude of the exceedances, mercury should not be retained as a preliminary COPC. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) concurs that mercury should not be retained as a COPC.

All preliminary COPCs will be retained for investigation during the remainder of the RI, and all metals specified in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (with the exception of mercury) will be reevaluated based on the full RI data set. Although there are 11 preliminary COPCs based on the *Preliminary Identification of Contaminants of Potential Concern* memo, the uncertainty analysis in Section 5 of that document indicates that several of the COPCs are unlikely to contribute to unacceptable site risk based on a comparison of 95UCLs to RBSLs. However, the 95UCLs for arsenic and lead exceed both their respective RBSLs and background threshold values (BTVs). As a result, these preliminary COPCs likely will require remedial action at some residential properties in OU1.

Has as a Principal Threat Waste determination been made for the site?
The region has not conducted a principal threat waste determination for the site at this time as part of the early action interim record of decision (i-ROD). Lead concentrations in indoor dust in some homes within OU1 present acute risks, and the region has addressed these risks through an emergency removal action at 27 properties to date. The proposed i-ROD will include indoor response actions to address these risks where sampling indicates a need for a response.

Please briefly describe your sampling strategy at the site.
Sampling Method:

The site team utilized the Superfund Residential Lead Site Handbook and Incremental Sampling Methodology to develop procedures for collection of five-point composite samples (i.e., composed of five equal sized aliquots collected in a star pattern or otherwise distributed approximately evenly within the area to be characterized) and incremental samples (i.e., composite samples composed of 30 equal sized aliquots collected on a grid; typically performed on decision units (DUs) over 5000 square feet or vacant properties, and in park areas to be characterized). Sample crews identify DUs on the

property map and verify them during the site walkthrough. The sample crews also identify approximate sample locations in pen on the property map, and then stake the locations in the yard using pin flags. This typically involves staking a 5-point star pattern for the five sampling locations within a DU, but may involve a different layout, if site specific factors make adjustment necessary (to avoid a yard feature like a concrete walkway, or sprinklers, for example). DUs at a specific property may include:

AP – Road Apron
BY – Back Yard
DZ – Drip Zone
ED – Earthen Drive
FY – Front Yard
GA – Garden
PA – Play Area
SY – Side Yard
SYE – Side Yard East
SYW – Side Yard West

Following completion of a Demonstration of Methods Applicability (DMA) for 12 properties within the Site preliminary study area, the site team determined that collecting five-point composite samples would be adequate for the majority of surface and subsurface soil samples on this site, due to the small size of the residential properties. The DMA report (https://semspub.epa.gov/work/08/1720000.pdf) informed the development of the Operable Unit 1 Remedial Investigation Quality Assurance Project Plan (RI QAPP) (https://semspub.epa.gov/work/08/1765373.pdf). Each sample comprises the sample cores collected at points spread around the yard area to be characterized. A sample core will be collected to a depth of 18 inches at each pin flag location. These locations correspond to the approximate bottom center of each grid square.
Typically, five-point composite samples were collected from four depth intervals on each property (0-1", 1-6", 6-12", and 12-18"). For five-point composite samples, additional sample volume is collected from the 0 to 1" interval in order to ensure that sufficient material is available for analysis. To collect this material, a trowel or sampling spoon was used.

Soil Processing: In accord with the DMA and OU1 RI QAPP documents referenced above, samples were dried, then sieved using #10 and #60 sieves. The fraction passing the 60 mesh sieve was analyzed by XRF and/or laboratory analysis.

Interior Dust: Sampling crews used a calibrated High Volume Vacuum Sampler to collect samples followed by CLP analysis.

What is background for the site?
Background data and the basis (i.e., number of samples, site specific, etc.): Site-specific background data has not yet been collected. As a preliminary assessment of background, a preliminary data set was developed using data from the USGS publication "Geochemical and Mineral Data for Soils of the Conterminous United States" (Smith et al. 2013). These background data are summarized in Table 3

below, as reported in the document "Technical Memorandum, Preliminary Identification of Contaminant of Potential Concern"

Table 3. Statistical Summary for Lead in USGS Background Samples (Figure 2)

Parameter	Value
Detection Frequency	20 / 20 = 100%
Minimum Detected Concentration (ppm)	13.4
Maximum Detected Concentration (ppm)	80.9
Mean (ppm)	31.7
Standard Deviation (ppm)	14.3
Distribution	Gamma
Potential Outliers Identified	Yes (1)
Background Threshold Value, All Data (ppm)	70.5
Distribution, Potential Outliers Excluded	Normal
Background Threshold Value, Potential Outliers Excluded	49.8

Notes:
Outlier tests performed using ProUCL 5.1 at a confidence level of 99%.
BTVs were developed using ProUCL 5.1. Upper tolerance limits with 95% coverage were used; where more than one was available, the minimum was selected. For metals with potential outliers identified, the BTV developed with potential outliers excluded was used for conservatism.

Are the default non-media input parameters for the IEUBK/ALM being used? (Yes or No). If not, what parameters were modified in the IEUBK/ALM? (e.g., model mass fraction of soil in indoor dust (MSD), geometric standard deviation (GSD) or the mass fraction of house dust derived from outdoor soil, and/or soil-dust ingestion rate)
The ALM was not used. The IEUBK used site-specific and updated default input parameters.

IEUBK Parameters Altered:

- **Ingestion Rate** – see Table 4 below for altered ingestion rates, which are based on proposed new defaults for the IEUBK. The rationale for these changes is documented in the "Technical Memorandum, Preliminary Remediation Goals".
- **MSD** – 0.36, altered based on site-specific data. See "Technical Memorandum, Site-Specific Soil-to-Dust Mass Transfer Ratio (MSD) Calculation" for rationale.
- **Relative Bioavailability of Soil Lead** – 63%, altered based on site-specific data. See "Bioavailability Technical Memorandum" for rationale.
- **Blood-Lead Reference Level** – not altered, 10 µg/dL used as default.
- **Other variables changed from default** – see Table 4 below for altered water intake rates, inhalation rates, and dietary intake rates, which are based on proposed new defaults for the IEUBK. In addition, an altered maternal blood lead concentration of 0.8 µg/dL was used instead of the default 1.0 µg/dL, and an altered drinking water concentration of 0.9 µg/L was used instead of the default of 4 µg/dL. The rationales for these changes are documented in "Technical Memorandum, Preliminary Remediation Goals". *Note: Drinking water concentration based on TRW re-analysis of national drinking water system data reported to USEPA.

Table 4. Intake Parameters Used for IEUBK Model

Age	Ventilation Rate (m^3/day)	Dietary Intake (µg/day)	Water Intake (L/day)	Soil Intake (g/day)
0-1	3.22	2.66	0.4	0.086
1-2	4.97	5.03	0.43	0.094
2-3	6.09	5.21	0.51	0.067
3-4	6.95	5.58	0.54	0.063
4-5	7.68	5.64	0.57	0.067
5-6	8.32	6.04	0.6	0.052
6-7	8.89	5.95	0.63	0.055

Notes:
g/day grams per day
IEUBK Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic
L/day liters per day
m3/day cubic meters per day
µg/day micrograms per day

The output of the IEUBK model is summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Lead Soil RBCs Based on 5 and 10 µg/dL Blood Lead Cutoffs

Calculation Alternative	MSD and RBA Values	M_{SD}	RBA	Ingestion Rates	Soil RBC (mg/kg)	
					Blood Lead Cutoff = 5 µg/dL	Blood Lead Cutoff = 10 µg/dL
1	Default	0.7	0.6	Default	153	418
2	Default	0.7	0.6	EHP 2016	196	603
3	Site-Specific	0.36	0.63	Default	188	512
4	**Site-Specific**	**0.36**	**0.63**	**EHP 2016**	**240**	740

Notes:
EHP Environmental Health Perspectives
M_{SD} Mass fraction of soil in dust
RBA Relative bioavailability
RBC Risk-based concentration

Did you evaluate site-specific bioavailability or use the default absolute bioavailability?
Site-specific bioavailability was evaluated and determined to be 63%.

What soil screening levels (SSL) were used?
Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG): (350ppm) Region 8 has derived a site-specific preliminary remediation goal for lead in soil. The level derived is based upon a combination of community- and site-specific parameters and conservative estimates of exposure that, when considered together, result in a soil lead concentration protective for both children and adults. The region is applying its lead site Strategy at the Site including a multi-media approach to leverage our partnership with other federal partners, the local health department and the municipal government to identify and mitigate other sources of lead exposure in the community. This multi-media approach addresses lead in a holistic manner and considers all sources of lead, not just lead in soils. These combined efforts give us confidence that our site-specific preliminary remediation goal for lead in soil will be health protective for the community surrounding Colorado Smelter. Using Alternative 4 listed above in Table 5, 350ppm soil lead would equate to a blood lead level of 6.15 µg/dL. Using Alternative 1 listed above, 350ppm soil lead would equate to a blood lead level of 8.89 µg/dL. Therefore, Region 8 is proposing to apply Alternative 4 to the IEUBK model and use risk management criteria to choose a preliminary remedial goal of 350 ppm lead in soil at the Colorado Smelter Superfund Site.

What indoor dust screening levels were used?
The indoor dust lead screening level, 275 ppm, is based on exposure characterizations the ATSDR developed in their May 2016 *Technical Assistance Document* for the TCRA and risk calculations incorporating exterior soil concentrations of 400 ppm or less.

What is the 5% or less probability BLL goal in the IEUBK and ALM?
Using Alternative 4 listed above in Table 5, 350 ppm soil lead in the IEUBK would equate to a blood lead level of 6.15 µg/dL.

Have other agencies/entities performed site-specific blood lead level (BLL) analyses?
Yes, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry conducted an Exposure Investigation on a small population of residents from the Site preliminary study area. It is located at: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/ColoradoSmelter/ColoradoSmelter_%20HC-EI%20(final)_%2009-10-2015_508.pdf. The Pueblo City-County Health Department(PCCHD) received a grant from the EPA to develop a lead screening, education and outreach program. Slides summarizing the results of this effort, as of February 14, 2017, are included at the end of this form. The PCCHD team has conducted a total of 141 (all ages) blood lead screenings and 22 home screenings. Of those blood lead screenings, one child (0-6 years old) had a blood lead level above 10 µg/dL, three children (0-6 years old) had a blood lead level between 5 and 10 µg/dL, and three women of childbearing age had blood lead levels between 5 and 10 µg/dL. The summary also shows the breadth of events that PCCHD staff either conduct or in which they participate and the need for continued outreach and integration of a multi-media approach to address multiple sources of lead in the Colorado Smelter preliminary study area.

Has the lead TRW conducted a review for this response action? (Yes or No)
Yes, April 6, 2017 was the Region's presentation to the lead TRW. Comments are due back from the lead TRW by April 12, 2017.

Are there any ecological impacts resulting from lead contamination at the site?
No ecological impacts have been noted in OU1. Ecological impacts are probable in Operable Unit 2, the Former Smelter Area.

Are the groundwater or drinking water supplies impacted by lead at the site?
The RI is ongoing, but has not included groundwater characterization for OU1 at this time. Groundwater is not used as a drinking water source in this area, and residents receive municipally served drinking water by the Pueblo Board of Water Works (BOWW). This drinking water supply has been determined to be free of lead; however, the BOWW provides the following fact sheet and contact information, because there likely are many homes throughout Pueblo with lead plumbing or solder (http://www.pueblowater.org/images/pdfs/LeadPipeProject.pdf).

Briefly list any current responses in place and identify the corresponding decision document.
Emergency removal actions consisting of indoor dust cleanups were completed at 27 homes from June 20-August 20. 2016 and March 20 – April 7, 2017. This action is documented in an Action Memo, https://semspub.epa.gov/work/08/1772160.pdf.

Please describe the status and schedule for the potential cleanup decision
- All dates are subject to change –

- Lead consultations: TRW presentation complete; TRW comments due April 12, 2017
  - OSRTI presentation April 13, 2017; OSRTI comments due April 18, 2017
- April 26, 2017 – PRG/Site-specific cleanup levels approved through TRW lead work group and OSRTI consultation processes
- Week of May 15, 2017 – Share Draft Proposed Plan with OSRTI and CDPHE for review and comment
- Week of May 22, 2017 – Receive OSRTI and CDPHE Proposed Plan comments
- Week of June 5, 2017 – Proposed Plan Milestone Meeting
- June 26, 2017 - Release Proposed Plan for Public Comment
- July 11, 2017 – Monthly Community Advisory Group meeting
- July, 18-20, 2017 – Proposed Plan Community Meeting(s)/Availability Session(s)
- July 2017 – draft early action interim Record of Decision (i-ROD)
- July 26, 2017 – 1st 30-day comment period complete
- August 25, 2017 – 2nd - 30-day comment period complete (presumed extension request from the CAG)
- September 8, 2017 – Draft Responsiveness Summary due and incorporated into the early action interim Record of Decision (i-ROD)
- September 29, 2017 – early action interim Record of Decision (i-ROD) signed

What are the proposed response actions to address the lead contamination at the site? (Please include ICs, if applicable)

The i-ROD will allow remedial action to commence including soil removal and replacement and, where necessary, indoor cleaning. Based on current RI data and the PRGs described above, the region estimates that approximately 40% of properties will require soil cleanups and approximately 30% of properties will require indoor cleanups. The total duration of the remedial action is estimated to be between four and six years. The site team will prioritize properties within the OU1 study area to address the highest risks and measures necessary to ensure protectiveness of removal response actions completed previously. This will include:

- Outdoor soil cleanups at 27 homes that received emergency indoor dust cleanups in 2016 and early 2017, to maintain the remedy and to ensure protectiveness for the residents;
- Conduct soil cleanups and interior cleanups, based on soil Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) and indoor dust risk-based limits, for properties identified in July 2016 – present sampling; and
- Conduct soil cleanups and interior cleanups, based on soil PRGs and indoor dust risk based limits, for properties identified through Pueblo City-County Health Department blood lead screening and healthy home inspections.

Additional OU1 work will include completing the RI sampling in the preliminary study area, the site-specific background study and a final ROD, which will evaluate the protectiveness of the early action interim ROD and add any necessary Institutional Controls (ICs).

Describe level of public or Congressional Interest as well as any other agency's involvement for this response action.

Since 2012, the Colorado Smelter site has been a high priority, high visibility site that has received significant public, local elected officials, and Congressional interest. At the time of listing the Site on the NPL (December 2014), the community expressed their expectations of a cleanup completion within five years in their letter to the Governor of Colorado. The community and elected officials maintain pressure on the Site team and regional management to consistently work toward an expeditious cleanup of the Site. The Site team regularly meets with and updates Congressional representatives, city programs, and county elected officials.

Has there been any communication with local/state/tribal governments related to lead abatement programming? If so, please describe.

EPA, the CDPHE, the Pueblo City-County Health Department (PCCHD), and Pueblo's City Housing Services have been made aware of US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) lead grants. In 2015, the City Housing Services unsuccessfully applied for a HUD grant. Although the local eligible entities in Pueblo did not apply for HUD grants in 2017, HUD regional and headquarters' staff visited with EPA Site team members and lead program staff as well as the CDPHE, PCCHD and Pueblo City Housing Services during the week of March 6, 2017, to share their intent to provide technical assistance and to ensure they have the tools they and property owners need to comply with HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule and Lead Disclosure Rule for properties in the Colorado Smelter Superfund Site study area. EPA

and HUD are also involved in the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, a collaboration among your Department, US DOT, and EPA, to assist with the Revitalization Project efforts, in particular the Colorado Smelter Revitalization Project.

Please describe the current communication/community outreach strategy for this response action. Since 2012, the EPA, state and local health departments have partnered extensively to provide and continually update site information, health education and outreach materials, participate in monthly Community Advisory Group (CAG) meetings, and develop/update a Site webpage, and provide updates to media contacts and other stakeholders. The Site Community Involvement Plan (CIP) helps guide how the information is shared with community members and other stakeholders.

For the Proposed Plan process, it is critically important that community and CAG members have adequate time to review the Proposed Plan and supporting documentation. At least one CAG member in particular will provide an exhaustive review of the Proposed Plan and supporting documentation; therefore, we are anticipating needing an extension for a second comment period. The Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC), a fluent Spanish speaker, develops all outreach materials in Spanish and English and is developing a Proposed Plan Fact Sheet and public notices. The CIC will also provide additional Spanish translation services during the Proposed Plan public meeting and the meeting will be captured by court reporter.

Other Site- Specific Notes

The region has applied the goals and principles of its Lead Site Risk Reduction Strategy at this site. As stated in that document, it is the intent of the strategy to:

- Consider the broadest range of response alternatives possible based on a multi-media approach and the decision making context most relevant to the site or area of concern;
- Identify and quantify uncertainties at all levels of the decision making process, to the extent practicable;
- Acknowledge the statutory and regulatory constraints of each authority and program; and
- Complement the Agency's Science-based Public Health Approach for Continued Progress in Reducing Lead Exposure.

In particular, the site team engaged early in the listing process with the local public health agency, Pueblo City and County Health Department, to build capacity for performing healthy home assessments and blood lead level (BLL) screening in the site preliminary study area. This work will continue through the RI and concurrent implementation of the remedy under the i-ROD and will help guide prioritization of properties during remedial action. If necessary based on RI and BLL data, the region will consider the continued use of removal response authorities to address specific properties presenting the highest risk to residents.

With regard to the proposed PRGs, the region has carefully considered a broad range of site- and community-specific factors to develop proposed remedial goals that are protective, implementable within a temporally relevant timeframe relative to the exposed population and are acceptable to the state (CDPHE). The proposed soil cleanup level for lead is based on current lead policy, but allows for additional site-specific conditions and socioeconomic factors affecting the community. Site conditions

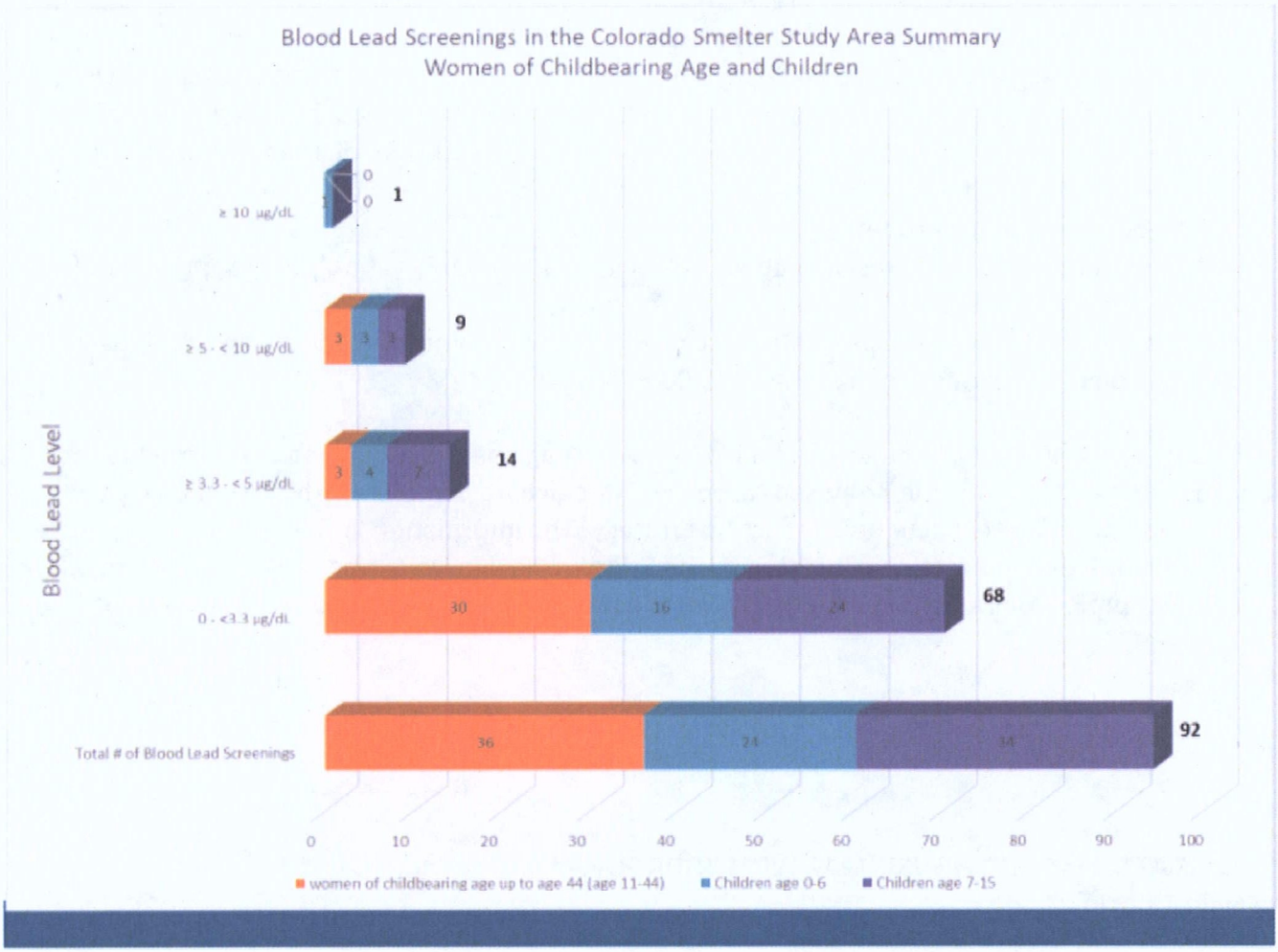
that influence the soil lead cleanup level include an extremely arid climate, frequent high winds and a high percentage of yards with bare soils. Socioeconomic factors in this disproportionately impacted community include:

- Over 95% of homes in the study area were built between the late 1800s to about 1950 and many have lead-based paint and related issues;
- The construction of Interstate 25 in the 1950s physically divided the community, and a proposed realignment may again impact the community including portions of OU1 and OU2;
- The operating steel mill immediately south of the Site recently has lost hundreds of jobs;
- Neighborhoods are changing from stable, historic smelter and steel mill supported families (Slovenian/Bojon, Italian and Hispanic, who passed homes down to children) to more transient non-owner-occupied properties;
- The neighborhoods are presently about 70% minority (primarily Latino), with approximately 50% rental properties; and
- Approximately 60% of the population is considered low income, and about 44% of households have combined earnings of less than $25,000 per year.

The region has considered all of these factors in its risk management decision making related to the proposed PRGs and believes the proposed response strategy both complies with current policy and meets the intent of the Lead Site Risk Reduction Strategy. The information in this consultation package is consistent with the information presented to the Priority Panel in November 2016, which formed the basis for cost projections and funding requests for the proposed remedial action.

****PLEASE ATTACH A SITE FIGURE/MAP WITH YOUR FORM****
See Figure 1 below

Pueblo City-County Health Department Screening Summary - February 2017



Pueblo City-County Health Department
Environmental Health and Emergency Preparedness Division
101 W. 9th St. Pueblo, CO 81003
(719) 583-4307
www.pueblohealthdept.org

Education			
Presentations		**Events**	
	Catholic Charities		Community Resource Day
	Physicians at PCHC and Southern Colorado Clinic		Summer Safety and Fun Fair
	Medical Residents		Latch on at Pueblo Mall
	Southern Colorado Residential Renter Association		National Night Out (2x's)
	Pueblo City County Health Department		ATSDR Community Presentation
	Women Infants and Children		Veterans Day Parade
	Pueblo Board of Health		Pueblo Early Childhood Council Healthy Halloween
	Southern Colorado Press Club		Kids in the Kitchen
	Catholic Charities		Police Safety
	Physicians at PCHC and Southern Colorado Clinic		Bessemer Clean up
	Medical Residents		Spring Safety and Fun Fair
			Bessemer Academy – Family Night & Health Night
			Bessemer Academy – Blood Lead Clinic
Provider and Case Management Education and follow-up			
Clients	24	**Physicians**	24

Year 4 Plan	
Blood Screenings o Community o Pre and Post cleanup in homes with elevated dust levels for EPA **Healthy Homes Screenings** o EBLL Investigations o Risk Assessment	**Staff Education** o New EHS staff will become certified in RRP o Continuing education for all staff **Proposed Activities** o Hold a Community Event o RRP Rule Training o Attend Community Events o Post a New Billboard/Maintain kiosk

November 2016

Figure 1 – Operable Unit 1 Study Area Map

Figure 2 USGS Preliminary Background Sample Location Map